

# MARION CIRCUIT COURT.

## Criminal Cases.

Reported for the State Sentinel.

August 2, 1845.

**State vs. James Washington Buckhart.**—On the charge of grand larceny. The said Buckhart was recognized to the circuit court on the charge of stealing a keg of powder from H. Hedderly. William Blake Bass, who testified against Buckhart before a justice of the peace, refused to give any testimony in the case, so he was released.

**GENTLEMEN:** I was much pleased to see, in the Journal, the other day, an opinion of the Editor that if there be an ordinance against flying kites it should be enforced; if not, the Council should enact one immediately. Such a sentiment appearing in such a paper is one of the best omens the country could wish for. It shows that the Whigs are giving up their favorite measure—the system upon which their hopes are founded, and for which they have been long and anxiously contending. Why did they wish to place Mr. Clay in the presidential chair? Merely because he is in favor of kite-flying. Had he been made President they expected all his influence to be exerted in favor of re-establishing that stupendous kite-flying machine, the U. S. Bank, the machinery of which was so cruelly not out of gear by Gen. Jackson, and in the multiplying of similar machines throughout the whole land; and with the same view and object have all their measures been adopted. But the Journal comes out boldly, leading the van, and without fear of consequences, reckless whether it shall offend its own party or not, stoutly declares, that if there be an ordinance against kite-flying it ought to be enforced, and if not such an ordinance ought to be passed immediately. Truly this is coming round to democratic views in earnest; and augurs well for the increase of democracy.

PETER TEAZLE.

**ROYAL RULERS.**—We find the following interesting observations in the New Orleans Courier:

"The Indians of North America and other primitive people are never governed by women. They think it a slur upon manhood to have a female at the head of their government. There never was a female consul of Rome, there never was a woman on the throne of France—or, until now, on that of Spain. The freemen of America will not permit their own country to have a woman for President, nor would the freemen of Britain have a woman to rule their destinies if they could help themselves. The London Spectator has lately made a comparison between Elizabeth and Victoria, very much to the advantage of the latter. Elizabeth possessed great wisdom and firmness of character; but her wisdom was mingled with cunning of the most sordid kind, and her firmness frequently assumed the character of ferocity and unrelenting cruelty. Victoria, thus far, has exhibited no character at all, except that of a romping, jaunting, chattering hoyden. She is completely under the thumb of Wellington, whose counsels she follows with the blind obedience of a child. True, she is happy in having such a counsellor—so wise, so prudent, and so disinterested. But the influence of Wellington is attributable to her good sense or her weakness? Did she originally seek him for an adviser, or did he take it upon himself, aware of the infirmity of her nature, to exercise the influence of a strong mind over a weak one, and to force her into the track which he designed, by showing her that none other could be followed with safety? It is a striking and radical defect in any system of government, that a puppet, a thing of straw, that knows nothing of the machinery of government, should be placed at its head, maintained at vast expense, for no other end than to be gazed at having it every moment in its power to change or arrest the course of public affairs, while itself is utterly incapable of administering the lowest department. Royalty is the great humbug of these times, and in his sober senses every Englishman must so regard it. It is remarkable that the greatest monarchs who have figured in this age, were not of the legitimate stock of royalty. There was Napoleon to begin with; whose name strikes hereditary kingship dumb. There was Bernadotte, the greatest man that has swayed the Swedish sceptre, since Gustavus Adolphus; there is Louis Philippe, not only a great king, but the wisest statesman in his dominions. Hallam says the prince of Orange, who drove his throne in-law, James the second, from the British throne, was a better and greater king than any of his successors—and there is no doubt of it—not only so—but we are inclined to believe that he was the ablest, and most honest sovereign known to the British annals.

Royalty is a grand humbug—and being a humbug it cannot last long—it is revolting and odious to the common sense of mankind.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—The following is an extract from an able essay, by the Rev. F. W. Holland of Rochester, N. Y.

"We can easily imagine a more awful penalty than the gallows—a murderer's prison—separate from all other prisons, beyond the power of pardon, except in case of the after demonstration of innocence, its convicts' earnings applied to the support of their families, when they had any, and their intercourse with the world terminated for ever—the terrible words of the Italian poet inscribed over the gate, 'Who enter here leave hope behind.' This doom would be unspeakably more cruel than death, and would be its sight would not brutalize the community, but would, year after year, continue to morn forth its dismal warnings. No jury would palter with their oaths, because of the natural horror at taking life in cold blood; the question having already arisen in some States between punishment at all and a substitute for the scaffold; the criminal himself would become more cheerful than a convict, and would be mission) prepared to die; the temperate man would be released from the fascination of his darling sin; the ambitious would relinquish every thought of distinction; the covetous would forget his schemes of wealth. Left much to himself, with simple food, constant labor and suitable moral teaching, every thing would favor the return of the poor prodigal to his Father's house; his own conscience would resume her reign; his heart would open with new sentiments, sympathies; and his life prepared for a new life, in God's time, from a healing solitude to a blessed society, from one continued privation to one endless joy!

Will not humanity gain strength, under the impulse of these facts, to repeat the words which moved the Emperor Augustus to mercy, and saved his tribunal from the pollution of passion, 'Hangman, begone!'

**BOSTON OVERLOOK.**—An intelligent correspondent of the Boston Post, who writes from New York says: "We are soon to have exciting times in this Episcopal diocese. The probability is that Bishop Doane was suspended, up to this hour, the friends of that prelate have been assiduously engaged in an effort to sustain him, and to continue him in possession of his bishopric. And they have not labored in vain. He will, I think, be reinstated, and wear once more his robes. I understand that he has a decided majority of the clergy in his favor; and among the laity there are many who are determined to sustain him at all hazards. He will very soon preside in the pulpit of Trinity church, and, you may depend upon it, will officiate at its consecration. Thousands who were at one time bitterly opposed to him, and would not listen to anything that was said in his favor, now assume that he has been already abundantly punished, if he ever was guilty—about which they doubt—and should be reinstated and reinvested with all his holy official function. The thing will be done!"

**THE CLERGY IN TROUBLE.**—The Old School Presbytery of New York have been engaged at the meeting now in session, in the painful work of discipline. A young licentiate, whose name is not published, was deprived of his order for an unjustifiable breach of promise of marriage. It was a case which clearly justifies the action which the presbytery took.

It is also said, though we do not know that it is published, that the Presbytery have deposed, or indefinitely suspended from his ministerial functions, the Rev. Daniel Newell, late editor of the Christian Family Magazine, for immoralities.

**ABOUT RIGHT.**—Somebody who writes more truthfully than poeticality, says:—"An angel without money is not thought so much of, now-a-days, as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

There are many hogs in this world with invincible snouts. Their bristles grow inwardly, and their souls walkway in the mire until they become fattened for the devil's pork tub, into which they go after a hard scald.

# Canada.

The population of Lower Canada, by the census of 1844, amounted to 693,649 souls, of whom 315,585 are French, 85,075 of British origin, 2,453 from Europe, and 11,943 from the U. S. States. The French population have never assimilated to the English that have come among them, nor have they assented to the laws enforced upon them by their conquerors. With the exception of those of British origin, there is no doubt that the continuance of British rule is distasteful to the whole people, and even of the British immigrants, of whom 57,839 are Scotch and Irish, probably a large portion are in favor of the independence of the Colonies. This is indicated in some degree, we think, from the fact that most of them who arrive at Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pass through the provinces into the Western States, where cheap and fertile lands, freedom from taxation, and self-government, are offered in competition with at least no better advantages, clinged with commercial meddling, and government without representation. Since the capture of Lower Canada in 1759, and of the upper province in 1760, they have advanced with far less rapidity than have the most northerly of the United States. We doubt not that if the will of the people were fairly taken by vote, a vast majority would be found in favor of "annexation." Why does England want colonies? For the sole reason, that their connection with her in that capacity benefits the mother country (as she erroneously supposes) more than they would if free. These benefits are, therefore, derived from the action of imperial laws without representation, by which the proceeds of colonial labor are transferred, without adequate compensation to the mother country; precisely in the same way that the proceeds of the labor of the colored people are transferred to their lordly proprietors. When some politician at home becomes troublesome to the government, he is sent to govern a colony; and the people suddenly find a Lord King or a Sir Dick, come among them, without their being consulted, to turn their affairs topsy turvy, and rule the roost at his pleasure.

The Democratic principle is advancing so rapidly throughout the world to permit this state of things long to continue. As soon as the popular will in the provinces begins to manifest itself the connection with the other side of the water will have reached its close. That England will make a desperate struggle to hold those provinces may perhaps be the case, but owing to the growth of commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, the probability of war is yearly diminishing, and with it declines one great reason for holding these colonies; and that is the immense advantage they will give us over the commerce of England. Nova Scotia was two magnificent harbors, including Halifax, of a capacity sufficient for the largest ships, and fourteen others of smaller capacity. New Brunswick has also many good ones. The annexation of these provinces to the United States will restore to the Eastern States the most useful kind of commerce, and will make this Union indeed the rival of England at sea. The time will come, and that shortly, when the colonists will become ashamed of their state of slavery, and casting off the yoke of England, set up for themselves. The spirit of commerce will recapture peacefully from England those fair provinces which her bloody sword wrenched from the feeble hand of France.—N. Y. News.

**FEDERALISM SHOWING ITS STING.**—"But war, in the aspect that it comes, if it comes now, has with all its horrors, one redeeming feature. It will abolish slavery! Yes, a War to protect Slavery will terminate its existence. Our enemies well know where we are most vulnerable. They will strike where our defenses are weakest. The slave now knows how his own liberty is to be achieved, and will not rest in his two past wars, he found driving rivets into his chains. England, when she sent her hostile fleet upon our soil again, will proclaim freedom to the enslaved. And the slave, accepting the boon, will stand by the side of his deliverer, fighting for the ransom of his race.

"Let the South, then, for the sake of Slavery, plunge us into a war about Texas; or let President Polk, by his silly blunder about Oregon, bring us into collision with England, and their peril! It will cost the North much blood and treasure. But the retribution—the just retribution of the South will be appalling. Let them wantonly provoke War, if they will, in full view of its responsibilities."

The above is from the *Evening Journal* of last night. No comment is needed to bring into bolder relief, the infamy of its sentiments. The words speak for themselves. The thought and hope, the purpose, indeed, which they reveal, is one of treason, cowardly, cruel, and faithless. The threat is distinctly made that the assertion of our rights in Oregon—the assertion of any right which England may dispute—and the extension of the federative system over the independent republic of Texas are to be persisted in "at the peril" of the vengeance of the British Crown—are to be punished by British troops, aided by the cruel and infamous alliance of the blacks of the South, and we suppose the *Journal* is largely about to conceal it,—by the sympathetic allies of the British and negroes at the North.

The suggestion is not new; but it is new from an American source. In the revolutionary contest, the British ministry proclaimed its purpose to avail itself of the Indian tribes against the colonists; and the eloquent rebuke of Burke against such an inhuman alliance—one of the noblest specimens of British parliamentary eloquence—was recorded in the *Journal*, which the whole civilized world regarded the proposition. During the last contest with Great Britain, that power disclaimed so cruel and savage a policy of warfare; and its incitements of the savage tribes against us were made in secret and with shame, and the summary punishment of its agents by which our government avenged itself (as in the case of Arbuthnot and Amherst) was suffered to go unrebuked. The public indignation, however, was so great, that at the end of such an unnatural aggravation of the horrors of warfare, and they will not be more likely to tolerate it now. The *Journal* will find that its proposition is too atrocious even for British policy, and that it has merely earned the shame of inventing an infamy against its country, too gross for even the declared enemy of that country to put in practice.—*Albany Atlas*, July 15.

**SIX HUNDRED SLAVES EMANCIPATED.**—A letter published in the N. Y. *Journal* of Commerce mentions the decision recently given by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which emancipated six hundred slaves. The late Stephen Henderson directed by his last will that his slaves (six to seven hundred in number) should be sent to Liberia, by the American Colonization Society. His directions were that at the end of six years (and his death, which took place about six years ago), the slaves should be permitted to draw lots, and the ten on whom the lot should fall, should be sent to Africa; at ten years from his death, twenty others, by lots; and in twenty-five years, the whole of the residue should be sent; after securing an outfit of one hundred dollars. The suit now decided, was brought by the late Henderson's wife, and the heirs, against the executors of the will, and the decree of the Court now is, that the will must be carried out, (the intention of the testator being clear), and the slaves sent to Africa.

**REMAINS OF DANIEL BOONE.**—The remains of Daniel Boone and wife were brought to Frankfort, on the 1st inst., under the care of Col. William Boone, of Shelby county, the oldest surviving nephew of the deceased, and Messrs. Thomas L. Crittenden and Philip Swigert of this place. These gentlemen visited Missouri as a committee for that purpose, being charged by the Frankfort Cemetery company with the patriotic duty of removing to the land of their early vicissitudes and trials the remains of these noble and fearless pioneers.

Their history is known to the world. They were the first white male and female that ever trod that "dark and bloody ground;" and their early adventures, indomitable perseverance, unswerving patriotism, and pure and spotless lives are indelibly interwoven in the early tradition of our State.—*Frankfort Commonwealth*.

# INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES.

By last night's mails we have received the following reported returns:

Vigo county gives an average whig majority of about 900. Dowling, and probably Cookerly are elected Representatives.

Punam county is reported to have elected Secrest, dem., and a whig. It is said that Roberts is beaten for Senator.

Parke gave Wright a majority of 66, and sends one democrat and one whig to the Assembly.—W. R. Nossinger and James Kerr. She also elects a democratic Sheriff.

Vermilion has elected a whig Senator and Representative. Gives 10 against Wright.

McGaughey is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the 7th district.

Clay county gives about 300 democratic majority. Hendricks gives 17 whig majority.

A letter from Greensburg says that Tom. Smith will not be beaten over 90 votes in Decatur county. She will send a whig member as usual, but by a greatly reduced majority.

Union County has elected Wm. Watt, dem. and Ab. Ruby, whig, to the Assembly. "Soap" Smith, whig, beats Finley but 67 votes in this county. The democrats have also elected a sheriff and coroner.

Tippecanoe County is reported to have elected two democrats to the Assembly.

Wayne county has elected three whigs as usual. C. B. Smith will be re-elected to Congress by a large majority. Fayette gives Smith a majority of 322. M. Meeker and W. Stewart, whigs, elected.

Randolph county is reported to have given Kennedy a small majority.

E. Murphy, whig, is elected Senator in Henry co., and M. S. Cameron and S. Coffman, same stripe, Representatives.

**NEW ALBANY, August 4, 12 o'clock.**

MESSRS. CHAPMAN: It affords me unpeakable joy to communicate to you the utter rout of whiggery in this county. Never did the democracy of old Floyd labor with more determination, and with more triumphant success. We carried our entire ticket by an average majority of 123. The vote for the lowest on our ticket was 106—the highest was 135. The Native, Roger, is badly beaten. In fact, whiggery is completely annihilated. That "same old coin" is no more.

Yours, &c., P. M. KENT.

**Senators.**

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Bartholomew,	H. H. Barbour,	1 0 1
Boone,	A. C. Handy,	1 0 1
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# FIFTEEN DAYS LATER!!

**Another Arrival at the New Store!**

**CARLETON & BROTHER**

Have just received by the *Express*, from New York, a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which they will sell cheap for Cash. Among their goods now opening may be found a beautiful variety of new Styles of Goods for Ladies' wear, including in part, Shawls, Mantles, Trimmings, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c. &c. Also, a large stock of French, English and French Linens, Balmain, Benger, Turlins, &c. &c. Also, a large stock of French, English and French Linens, Balmain, Benger, Turlins, &c. &c. Also, a large stock of French, English and French Linens, Balmain, Benger, Turlins, &c. &c.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, August 1, 1845.

For the following letters please say ADVERTISED.

The inland postage on all letters or papers for foreign countries must be pre-paid, otherwise they cannot be forwarded.

**THE MARKETS.**

**LOUISVILLE, August 1.**—BEET-SALTED.—Demand limited at \$5.00/50, according to quality and order.

**Bacon.**—We quote sides at 6 1/2. Hams (2); and Shoulders (3) at 6 1/2. From the western country, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. In advance on these rates is asked. A fair supply has been coming in this week, and a good deal of it is inferior particularly of the joints. The stock on hand is small, and the demand from the country is steadily going on, principally confined to small orders from planters.

**COFFEE.**—There appears to be a better feeling in the market in regard to this article, and several hundred bags have been changed hands this week at rates ranging from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Stock fair. Nothing of consequence doing in other kinds, and not much in market.

**Flour.**—There has been some activity in the Flour market this week, and considerable sales have been made for shipment. The city mills have, indeed, been unable to supply the orders coming in. Prices have been gradually declining during the week, and we now quote it at \$3.00 by the quantity, \$2.10/15 by the day, and \$2.25/50 at retail. It is almost without exception of a quality superior to any manufactured for many years. There is an abundant supply in stores, and the mills are daily making large quantities.

**FEATHERS.**—Are firm and in ready demand at 25 cts for the common, and 30 cts for the fine.

**FRUITS.**—No dried fruits coming in. Apples would command \$1.00, and peaches \$1.50.

**GUISANO.**—We quote in demand at 20c, which is an advance over last week's figures.

**LARD.**—We quote at 7c. from wagons and 7 1/2c. from stores, and in ready demand. The supply coming in is scant; indeed, there is, if we are correctly informed, none of consequence remaining in the country among farmers or country merchants.

**WHEAT.**—Has again advanced slightly, and is now held at 33 1/2c. per gallon. Demand moderate and stock very light for the season.

**PORK.**—We quote Mess and Prime at \$10 and 12 1/2